to the exclusion of other products. The Zem-

### Amosculents To-day.

Sendemy of Musle-Concert. Matthre. Booth's Theatro-Much Ade About Nations, Mail are Brynnt's Opern House -fld st., between 6th and in are Fifth Avenue Thentre-Saratega. Matte. Grand Opera House Les Georgiennes, Mattore. Lina Edwin's Theatre-Lieund Sketches, Marines. Niblo's Cardon-Te Sie a Cresh, Maines, New York Circus-14th et, spp. Academy of Main. Maines. Cirmple Titentre-Richmen, Maines, Melnway Hall-Matthew Concert

Tony Pastor's Opera House-Frank Alexary, &c. Mailuse The Beach Pneumatic Tunnel-Open to Visitors Wood's Museum - Arrow the Contiernt. Matters

bur regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, My West Thirty-second street, at the Junesion of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The Great Opportunity-Charles Samner as the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

Three years ago we revealed to the Demecratic party how to carry the country in he Presidential election of 1868, and how at the same time to lay for themselves the foundations of enduring power. We told them to nominate Salmon P. Chase as their candidate. Many of the more intelligent among their leaders accepted our advice and tried to carry it out, but the intrigues of mere politicians defeated their efforts; and now every one admits that if Judge CHASE had been nominated he would have been elected.

The Democracy now have the same great opportunity which they had in 1868. Will they be wise enough to improve it? Let them take CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetts as their candidate for the Presidency for the election of 1872, and their triumph will be placed beyond a doubt or a contingency. More than this, it will be a great and lasting triumph, making certain their possession of the Government for many long years to come.

Why should any Democrat object to Mr. EUMNER? Is he not a man of spotless integrity, who in twenty years in the Senate has not been stained by a single job? Is he not personally an advocate and an illustration of the purest principles of democracy? Has he not habitually cast such votes in the Senate as THOMAS JEFFERSON would have east? It is true that he has been separated from the Democratic party on questions relating to slavery and to the status of colored people; but those questions are now wiped out forever. Besides, in all these controversies he has only proved his devotion to those immortal principles concerning the rights of man which are the very essence and life-blood of democracy, and which are enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. But the great fact on which we insist is that there is no longer a single point of real difference between Mr. SUMNER and the Democratic party -no reason of political opinion or of practieal policy which necessarily should in any degree separate him and them.

What the Democratic party need to insure their success in the approaching national contest is to bring over to their ranks a powerful body of those who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. Do they ask how to do this? We tell them to go to New Hampshire to learn the lesson. By fixing on Mr. SUMNER as their candidate, this inconsolidated will include the most desirable and valuable political elements. We mean men of principles and ideas, who vote as they think is right, and who have stood by Mr. SUMNER in the Republican party, because he has always appealed to their convictions and consciences. To rally such a body of men to the banner of the Democracy would be an act of the highest wisdom, worthy of experienced and forecast-

ing statesmen. The nomination and election of Mr. Sun-WER by the Democracy would do more to heal the wounds that still remain from our civil war than could possibly be done by any other means. With such an event in prospect, Congress would no longer find any occarion to legislate against Ku-Klux outrages, for such ontrages would cease of themselves. At the South and at the North all classes of citizens would understand that justice was assured to them. and that the Union was once more a beneficent reality. The old fraternal sentiments would revive between the inhabitants of different and discordant sections; and the malignant controversies and foul corruption which the present absurd Administration has

new era of good feeling. This is the opportunity of the Democrats. They may seize upon it and succeed, or they may persevere in their obstinate folly and be defeated, as has so often happened to them before. We have given them precious counsels, and they will do what they like about Living up to them.

fostered in our politics would disappear in a

Ulysses, don't you Want to Buy a Bear Schor ANTONIO SANTELLO was the professional name of a gentleman who used to one horse show, of which the bear was the principal attraction. Among his familiar friends this artist was generally known as WHISKEY JIM. It was a great sight to see WHISKEY JIM handle that bear. He used to with him, and the alarming manner in which the two would hug and twist, and tumble about, and roll over and over, never failed to electrify the spectators. This performance was vividly delineated on a large painting, a remarkable work of art, which hung on the outside of the tent, and in which the

full-grown elephant. Mr. Smuggins, the proprietor of the show, had frequently proposed to buy this bear of Jim, and then employ the latter on a salary ; but Jim declined selling, knowing that if he should do so SMUGGINS could discharge him at any time, while he could not discharge the bear without bursting up the show One day, in a little hamlet out West, while Jim was wrestling with the bear, the brute got enraged, and, after scratching his keeper frightfully and tearing his clothes protty much off of him, made a rush through the

bear was represented as nearly as large as a

bear was making the best of time across the stood outside distractedly watching the rapid movements of his fleeting show, and exclaimed:

"I say, Surgoins, I have concluded to sell you my bear !"

"I don't wast him," answered SMUGGINE as Brain disappeared from sight in the thick underbrush of the woods. " P'raps you can make a trade with some panorama man; but I cin't a-buyin' dissolving views just now."

During the last thirty months Spain has lost 60,000 troops, and expended fifty millions in vain attempts to suppress the Cuban revolution, which is new stronger than ever, n spite of all the assistance that GRANT's ing Spaniards. Finding that the Cubans cannot be conquered, Spain wishes to sell the island which she has lost to the United States. Such a sale would afford brilliant opportunities for the unscrupulous jobbers who exercise so great an influence in Washngton, as Spain has reason to know the value of a judicious distribution of gold in this country; but the taxpayers of the nation will never submit to an expenditure of a hundred millions for the purchase of "dissolving views."

## Is England in Danger ?

The tone of the English magazines of last month was one of thorough and complete fright at the successes of the Prussians. Some of the writers were for immediately taking a hand in the fray, while Franco was yet able to strike a blow in her own defence, and before BISMARCK should have swallowed her quite, and got himself prepared to gulp down Britain. Others again were for proceeding inmediately to fortify London by lines of circumvallation and of forts at whatever cost, considering the job cheap at any price. Doubtless they all recalled that memorable remark of old BLÜCHER when he visited London after the capture of BONA-PARTE in 1814. He was asked what he thought of London. "I think," said he, "it would be a beautiful city to sack." The magazine men appear to have written under the apprehension of a sudden realization of the old veteran's innecent impression by his

spike-headed successors. We look to see a yet more frenzied agitation among the writers of the present month. The French job is finished, and the audacious Prussian has nothing to do now but to give his troops a lunch on their native soil, and ferry them around to the Channel, and, landing at Hastings or somewhere else, inaugurate a fresh British historic epoch, with a new WILLIAM the Conqueror as its starting point. The gentlemen of the magazines will no doubt consider this exploit the most probable thing in the world, and will hold themselves prepared to meet the invader with the weapon they are always so ready to brandish before the world and vanquish all their foes. However, at last, they ought to be impressed with its utter worth lessness. The result of the American campaigns gave them a hint of this; but the way the Prussians have trampled France under foot has put the finishing touch to their belief in the efficacy of empty vauntings and valorous threats.

The completeness of their fright we hope will work a salutary change in the national temper of England. It will do good if it shall dispensable acquisition will be gained beyond abate vanity and pride, and stimulate the all peradventure. Besides the new forces thus growth of the solid virtues of modesty, soetv. and fortitude. The weakness of Eng land arises from her long practice of stretching her arms over the world, and meddling with things with which she really should have no concern. She persists in being everywhere, and in dictating everywhere, in Asia, in Africa, in America, in the tropics, in the frozen zone, on the land, and on the sea. This habit has so wrought upon the national mind and character, that she is thunderstruck when other nations undertake to be great, or achieve greatness, without asking her leave or deferring to her counsels. On this account she has been in a state of quasi hostility to the United States ever since our revolution of nearly a century ago. And now the preposterous feeling is roused all over Britain, that in some way or other British power is declining and the country is menaced with invasion, because Prussia has suddenly come to the front and displayed an unexpected military prowess and an in-

difference to English opinion. We wish to compose the nerves of our magazine friends on the other side of the water, and all others who may share their apprehensions. So long as England minds her own business, and attends to her proper duties of national defence, national improvement, and the development of her own island possibilities, she will not be invaded by Prussia or any other power. The difficulty and the danger of England is that because she seeks to rule other countries than her own, which ought to be allowed to rule themselves, and will sooner or later exercise this right, she constantly provokes hostility and challenges retribution. Her national life, her habits of thought in the domain of politics, put her always in the position of a culprit fearing own a performing bear and travel with a the arm of justice. This is the real cause of her present apprehensions.

But because France has been severely pun shed for some of her more flagrant sins, it does not follow that England will be immedi ately called to account. The hanging of bring the animal out of his cage and wrestle one criminal does not necessarily imply the bringing of every other to justice. England is really in no danger at this moment. There is plenty of time left yet which she may devote to repentance. It is to be hoped she may make good use of it. We trust the lesson of self-examination forced upon her by the French and German war, may abate that desire for universal domination which has so long characterized her. When a nation is taught by events to seriously consider whether her own capital is not in great danger of falling before a sudden attack of an enemy at her own doors, she may be brought to reflect on the absurdity of attempting to defend other capitals all over the world, where she persists in keeping her flag flying

by way of demonstrating her omnipotence. The claim of England to be a first-class power is fast dying out, but not for the reasons generally, or rather universally, given at home, namely, that she no longer astonished audience, vanished under the side | takes a hand in every continental war, and | wretched people are forced to cultivate the poppy

of the tent, and struck a bee line for the assorts her judgment of the way internawoods, which were close at hand. As the tional questions should be determined by force of arms on the battle-field. England fields, Jim, all covered with blood and tat is wise in her more recent practice of avoidters, came ranning up to SMUGGINS, who ing this process, so costly, and in the long run so unsatisfactory and useless. But her writers, both serious and comic, point to this policy as evidence of a decline in power and influence, and taunt the administrators of her affairs with a pusillanimity which is humtling to British pride and fatal to British prestige. They mistake the true state of the facts. It is not that England is declining, but that other nations are rapidly increasing in weight, power, and extent. Most notably has this long been the case with Russia and the United States, and now Prussia is added to the list. England has in the past gone to war, first with the United States and secondly with Russia, because Administration has afforded the slave-trad. they were growing too powerful. Her first instinct in regard to the recent rapid advance of Prussia is that a war with her too inevitable for the same reason. When she has had a little time to cool she will see that this supposition is mistaken, just as much so as she now sees her two wars with Russia and the United States to have been.

If England is not so powerful relatively as she once was, it is not because she has grown weak, but because other nations have grown, and are still growing, until they already quite overshadow her. But among these nations now dwarfing England, we may be sure, and her people may be convinced, she has less to fear from Prussia than from either of the others; and none of us will live long enough to see her well-guarded shores'invaded by either of the three powers we have named. Prussia could have no possible object in such an invasion. All her present desires are bounded by the continental shores of the Channel and the North Sea; and if Britain is ever to try the chances of a conflict with Russian or American armies, it will be on the Asiatic or American continent.

We trust our remarks will restore the equilibrium of the true Briton everywhere, and especially reassure those alarmed scribes on the other shore who have so excited our sympathies.

#### Dropping the Reins.

When Gen. GRANT went out riding with Mr. BONNER, and took hold of the lines and drove Dexter himself a little way, some rtist got out an engraving of the scene which was very popular at the time.

Since the result of the New Hampelire election some equally clever artist ought to get out another engraving, to be entitled Gen. Grant Dropping the Reins."

It should represent a gray colt, named New Hampshire, kicking up his heels, and spilling Gen. GRANT out of a go-cart. The President should be accompanied on this occasion by Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL.

A splendid fellow is Capt. WILLIAM G. TEMPLE, the commander of the man-of-war Tensee. When a few enthusiasts who went with GRANT'S Commissioners to San Domingo wished to penetrate beyond the lines of BAEZ, Capt. TEMPLE fortunately prevented a catastrophe, which but for his prudence was nevitable. In a letter to the President of the Commission, he warned him that the gentlemen in question "belong to a nation that, through the orders of its Executive to the naval vessels here, has chosen to take part in the internal conflicts of this country." He then clearly proved that persons going out on any such expedition would be in reality spics, and that their execution by CARRAL would be " ac

sording to all the rules of civilized warfare." Although Capt. TEMPLE's object may have been, as he hiuts, to obviate the possible unpleasant "immediate action of the vessel" under his charge, his pluck in thus boldly warning the representatives of President GRANT of the possible consequences of his folly is worthy of

all praise. Not less admirable is his thoroughly American offer to the steamer Hornet, which he found in Port-au-Prince closely watched by Spanish war vestels. He simply examined Capt. Hiroson's papers, and then informed him that if he wished protection the guns of the Tennessee would afford it.

# All honor to Capt. TEMPLE !

A physician in Lexington, Ky., has discovered a process by which he claims that the fusel oil in Bourbon whiskey can be so changed in its components, by producing oxide of amyle, as completely to neutralize its evil effects, and render the whiskey pure and free from all disagreeable taste or odor, even when new. This is nothing, however, to discoveries heretofore made, and now in very general use, by which raw corn spirits by the addition of a few whemical ingredients are almost instantaneously transmuted into old French brandy.

On the 18th day of March, 1848, FREDER-ICK WILLIAM IV., King of Pruisia, brother of the present Emperor of Germany, granted a liberal Constitution to Prussia, and, while many of the best people of Berlin were assembled in front of the royal palace to thank the King, the latter standing on the balcony to acknowledge the compliments of a freed people, WILLIAM, the prescut Emperor, gave the order to fire upon the populace from the upper story of the palace, whither he had led some troops. This volley opened the revolution of 1848, and fifteen hours afterward the King's troops, with the Prince Royal, were driven out of the city, and the King was a prisoner in the people's hands. The Prince attempted three days later to retake the city by a coup de main; he failed, and fled to England. After four months' exile he was permitted to re turn by Prime Minister Campuausen; but the treacherous Prince betrayed the too confident Minister immediately after having taken the oath to support the new Constitution, and his motto has ever since been " Lead balls for the canaille." He saw in the Emperor Napoleon the protector of absolute power against constitutional government, and admired and cheered on the despot of the Tuilcries. The Emperor WILLIAM has now conquered the upstart Napoleon, in order that a

egitimate sovereign may take his place. To-day the same William enters Berlin is triumph, and the people, intoxicated with the glories of conquest, are blind enough to receive him with cheers and lead him on in his war for be advancement of despetic ideas and government. The hope of the people of Germany exists n the fact that there is to-day but one tyrant t be overthrown, where before thirty six stood i the way of progress.

The British Government in India expects he present year a revenue of \$40,000,000 from pium. This immense sum will be the fruit of a system of cruelty, oppression, and selfishness without parallel in the history of nations. The opium-bearing poppy is grown in the provinces of Bahar and Orissa, two divisions of the Presidency of Bengal, and in the independent State of Mulwa, which forms part of the Mahratta Confederacy, and is not under British rule. Since the gradual davelopment of the traffic, these

inders, or local rulers, send the opium to the Government stations of Patna and Benares, where the Government disposes of it in small lote, bids being sent in by the merchants, as in Government contracts. These who desire to make money bribe heavily all around, They give aplendid estertainments to the officials, make handsome presents to their wives, and then bid for the oplum. All the wealthy Baboos have pursued this read to fortune, and many mere ser ants have acquired a competence through the bribes received from Hindoo merchants who beleved them to have influence with their English easters. It was in this menner that the Parsec philanthropist Sir Jansetzen Janeersov, of Bombay, acquired his riches. The unhappy natives of Bahar and Orissa, who are forced by their Zemindars to cultivate the poppy, are starved to death by tens of thousand. Being obliged to depend upon the rice fields of Dacea and Cuttack for food, a bad year in those regions has the most dis-

astrons effect. Once in three years at the least

there is a famine, by which seventy or eighty

thousand men, women, and children are de-

stroyed. The hideous skeletons line the roads

and encumber the stops of the palaces owned by

the Zemindars and British agents. The misery

is inconceivable, but the British Government get

a revenue of \$40,000,000, and all is well, The San Francisco Bulletin gives an acount of a missionary's son who had been born and reared among the Tonga Islanders, and who, aturally desirous of seeing a civilized country, btained permission from his parents to visit the United States. He soon became dissatisfied with San Francisco, and extended his travels to Arizona, where he was murdered by the Apaches. The young man had a faithful companion with him, a rough frontiersman, who speedily avenged is death by killing the Apache who had slain him. Not satisfied with that, the Californian, is he innocence of his heart, forwarded the Inlian's scalp by mail to the good old missionary, believing that the possession of that trophy would serve him as a consolation for the loss of

Cornell University has published a Register for 1870. The pamphlet is unique in its way. It has much to remind one of a patent medicine almanae. Wherever it was possible to substitute sonorous and lofty term for that commonly used, it has been done; and wherever a trick of anguage or arrangement could be made to concy to the reader an exaggerated astimate of the present extent and services of the University, it ms been adroitly used. To speak of the various departments of the coffege simply as departments was considered neither original nor impressive enough, and one is therefore made to read about the College of Mathematics and the College of Chemistry, the College of Languages and the College of History, and finally about the College of Military Science, whose entire faculty, it is confessed, consists of Professor Annoth, Act ng Commandant. To speak of Spring and Fall Terms as other colleges do would be something dull and trite, and we are therefore told this and that about the Spring and Fall Trimesters. Tutors are unknown in Cornell; the instructors there are all Professors; and those who are connected in any capacity whatever with the institu ien, and cannot be styled Professors, are either Honorables or Excellencies. There is too much

f mutual admiration apparent throughout. An address by President WHITE is a leading feature of the pamphlet. Three or four letters are every week sent to THE SUN by ambitious young men too poor to bear the expenses of an ordinary college course, who turn their eyes to Cornell University, attracted to it by the promise it has made of enabling students to suport themselves while studying. In this address by President WHITE, and in the accompanying remarks on the labor department (they should have called it the Labor College), these young men may find a fall answer to their queries. They will read :

The University authorities cannot recommend any young man to come whying entirely on unskilled habor for support. The University does not guaran-tice employment to any student. \* \* Forthese, almost the only work is upon the University farm.

The pamphlet ought also to have stated that the price of labor referred to is from ten to fifteen cents an hour; nor does it say that the work on the farm and on the roads through the University grounds is as severe as any required of the most hardened form laborers, and that much of it is done with the pickaxe and the shovel. It is evi dept that many of the expectations connected with the establishment of this University are proved to have been delusive. But let us hope that the institution has now reached a solid bottom, and that if its progress henceforth is not so brilliant as was hoped, it may at least be sure

and stendy. imple, easily accomplished transactions they ere in this country. So many formalities are to be observed, and so many complicated rules complied with, that honest couples with the best intentions often fail of getting united in lawful wedlock. A case recently submitted to Judge BARNARD, and by him referred to Judge Joacurussen of the Marine Court, illustrates this peculiarity of European customs most conspicuously In 1864 a Jewish Rabbi of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar officiated, out of the duchy and in he Prussian city of Erfurt, at the marriage of a Massachusetts American and a Jewess from Hungary. According to the Prussian law the marriage was void, and the Rabbi only consented to sanction it on the assurance that both parties were intending to emigrate to this country, legal. Now comes a Prussian notary residing at Breslau, Prussia, and wants to know from Judge BARNARD what the truth of the matter really is. Judge Joachimssen, answering for Judge Ban-NARD, replies that though the marriage was undoubtedly void in Europe, yet if the parties come here and ratify it by living as man and wife, our cours would accept it as a good marriage to all intents and purposes. This is sound sense; but t must be disagreeable to respectable people to even have such a question raised about their matrimonial condition; and if any American citizens are tempted to marry abroad, we should recommend them to take care and have the knot properly tied from the start.

# AMUSEMENTS.

The Hill Testimound Concert. This evening, at the Academy of Music, a complimentary concert is to be given to a very deserving

Mr. U. C. Hill has been identified with the Philof man runneth not to the contrary," as the law says. He has also lent the aid of his great know edge and his judgment to many other musical en rprises, and has in every way promoted the interthe second secon tarmonic and Ascheulroedel Societies. The oth call for a large audience.

Saturday Popular Concert. A good concert will be given this afternoon a Association Hall, in which the chorus of the Eulerpe Society will take a leading part.

Elss Brainerd will sing and Mr. Weldi is the planter.

----Those who wish to save their money and have it increase rapidly will do well to deposit in the Matta I Benefit havings Bank, son Building, opposite City Hall—Adv.

FIXING THE KU-KLUX KLAN

CONCILIATION FOUND BETTER THAN ELOODSHED.

Gov. Scott's Wise Action-fie Disarms the Negro Militia and Postpones the Taxen-Joe Crewoo as a Legislator-The Gov-ernor Turns the Old Swindler ont-Better Times Coming for South Carolina.

COLUMNIA, S. C., March 15.—Cov. Scott has t concluded a conference with certain leading citizens from various portions of the The Governor invited these gentlemen to nd preserving the peace. There were present Co anon of Spartanburg, formerly Lieutenast-Gov erbor of South Carolina, Col. Pair of Newberr, en. Kershaw, Col. Symons of the Charlesto Courles, and other gentlemen equally well known and respected throughout the State.

CAUSES OF THE DIFFICULTIES. With reference to the recent troubles their causes ffects, and remedies, there was a great deal of plai talk on both sides. The gentlemen representing the people of the State were very clear and intelligent in their statements as to the causes of the troubles. They said the people of South Carolina coverned, Republican or Democratic, but they did ant respectable and honest men in office, and they ilso wanted the authorities to cease pushing the egroes ferwar i into places from which white men equal political rights, but they protest against allow

Superiority.
DISARMING THE BLACK MILITIA. The Governor was requested to disarm his negro militia. The delegation claimed that this was one f the worst features of their present Government. the placing of arms in the hands of ignorant and rresponsible negroes and refusing to issue an equal rop rtion to such companies of white militia as ave been organized. By doing this, as well as ex

ing him at all times and in all places to assert his

eading the time for the PAYMENT OF TAXES. he delegation thought that peace might be se ured. They describe the feeling throughout the ountry though as most intense against further tax ation without representation, for their present con dition is that in effect. As one of the gentlemen slave of mine is now in the lower House, and is considered one of the most ignorant and corrupt po groes in it. I know that he does not pay one centar, for he does not own a dollar's worth of taxable property. His vote is for sale on every measure that comes up, and indeed he never votes upon any but adjournment measures unless he is paid for it. pay over \$2,000 texes to the State and county, and am even denied the right to vote. The only way the class personal appeal to the Executive. In short, the people who supply the means to support the Gov-

ernment have no representation, while the ignorant and victors, who contribute nothing at all, have full eway." THE GOVERNOR'S JUDICIOUS CONCLUSION. Thus Governor's Judicious conclusion.

These arguments were forcibly presented to the Governor, not as an excuse for the outrages which have been committed, but as accounting for the feeling which produces such results. The Governor had two or three meetings with the delegation, and after expressing his opinions quite freely in regard to the lawlessness of the upper counties, said that in decreance to the wishes of the respectable neople of the State, he would dissent the negro unifitial and extend the time for the parment of taxes in such counties as might desire it. Accordingly, an order was issued today recalling the Winchester rifles that have caused so much trouble, and it is therefore note than likely that peace and quiet will once more reign in York and Chester.

THE RU-KLUE GONE. Everything has been quiet in those counties, though since last week the imported Ka-Kiux have departed as quietly as it came. Troops have been arriving for several days, and are sent up as fast as they come, but it is more than likely that the danger is over now, and that there will be no more disturbances of any kind. The Governor's conciliatory policy has alarmed his computatory to the Executive Beautiness. Department.

A MODEL SCALAWAO. A Model Scalawae.

Such high-foned citizens and legislators as the Hon. Joe Crewes accuse aim of recreancy to the Republican Inith, and gesert that he has gone over bodily to the Democrate. Joe Crewes is the man whom Kerrigan accused of wishing to go into the seessmation bashess on joint account with himself. The gentle Joseph is a singular character. In personal appearance he is not unlike Uncle Daniel Drew. His countenance wears Uncle Daniel's placid smile, and his whole air and manner remind one forcibly of the willy old financier. The gentle Joseph is a much younger man than Uncle Daniel, but is believed to be just as shrewd and foxy. Like other members of the lower House, Josephi antecedents will not bear a very that ceruting. He

A SLAVE-TRADER, and many a dollar has crept into his packets by the

actly now jobs are put up. Curwiss investigated.

An inclient occurred at the last session, whereby the smooth-faced Joseph's modesty was made to shine forth with refugett spice der. It appears that an investigating committee had been appointed by the Assembly inquire into certain transactions of a peculiarly interesting nature, and, with its usual probligatity, the House voted \$\frac{4}{3}\text{in,00}\$ to pay the investigators' expenses. The lovely Joseph was made cheirman of this committee, and the money placed subject to his order. The committee remained in existence several months, but it was never known that any good was accommittee remained in existence several months, but it was never known that any good was accommitteed the attention of on envious member, who one morning got up and moved that the Joseph's committee be instructed to report. Unfortunately Uncle Joe didn't have saything to report, and it was then moved that the facre be discontinued. But now came the settlement. Ten thousand dollars had been placed in old Joe's hands, and Joseph never said a word about returning a cent of it. Some one of his admirers soitly meinmated that Joseph hed "gone through" the ten thousand. Joseph at once repelled the base claurge, and asked for an investigating committee. Of course it was necessary to whitewash Joe, and his request was therefore granted. But, what it is request was therefore granted. But, while the remarkable candor displayed by the only witness summoned, who happened to be Joe himself. Encoked spots out of the plans of the whitewash committee. "How much of this \$\frac{9}{2}\$ and observed the distribution." "It expended it aif, sin," said doseoh, very virtuously. CHEWES INVESTIGATED.

Q.—For what purpose was this large amount ex-

pended?
Joseph sat non-plassed and very troubled in spirit. He flually accounted in a fashion for about \$2,500, but couldn't furnish a voucher for a single dollar dollar more.
Q.—Mr. (rewes, you have explained the expenditure of \$2,500. In what way did you expend the remaining \$1,500? was a poser, and Joseph winced under the

gaze of a hunored interested and sympathizing eyes, for all were curious to know how he would get out of it. But doe was equal to the task. He had a happy thought. He had heard somewhere that no witness could be made to criminate blusself; so in the midst of his despair his countenance assumed its brightest saide as he answered: "I cannot answer that question without criminating hyself."

The Chairman cived, and Joseph retired, completely whitewashed. The Committee reported that there was no evidence against Joseph, and all was again screine. Such are our legislators. JOSEPH TURNED OUT.

The other night while the Governor was receiving the "peace delegation." Joseph deliberately walked into the Executive Chamber and took a seas on the soin by the side of General Kershaw. The latter arose in a dismited amount was skill: "Governor, I will not sit in the same room with Mr. Crewe, Either he or I must retire." Joseph gathered himself up and sloped. And now he feels hitter toward the Governor for having talked wish the "d-d rebels," and he swears that scott is getting ready to join the "rebel crasade" against he Republican party. Poor Joe doesn't see that the world moves on, and that a time is commit when intelligence, education, and honesty must again find expression within the grante walls of South Carolina's Ceptiol.

A. P.

Taxing Vanderbilt's Scrip-The Question

Fuxing Vanderbitt's Settled.

From the Constant Connectal.

The telegraph from Washington the other day informed us that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury had been accommission over use claim of the New York. of dolors, and that these officers had come to an understanding in the case. So well satisfied have we been that the remission of that tax was understood by Rufe Ingulas to be one of the objects to be accomplished in the appointment of the new Commissioner that we familed there was mother and more interesting side to the story than was revealed in the telegrams aforesaid, and have been at the trouble to cause different inquiry to be made in well informed quarters in Washington, and the result folls configure or unspicious.

The Sage of Auburn in India. CALCUTTA, March 14.—The Hon. Wm. H. Seward left here yesterday for Bombay, where, he has been the case here, he will be the guest of the British officials. Mr. Seward's health is excellent.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Proposed Removal of Political Disabilities The Senate's Ku-klux Investigation-Botler's Rule in the House. WASHINGTON, March 17.-Senator VICKERS

Dem., Md.), from the majority of the Committee a Disabilities, reported and asked the present consignation of a sell to relieve the disabilities of enator elect Schulon B. Vanes of North Carolina Mr. Posishov (Rop., Kansas) objected.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of all persons except members of the Cabinet and Senators and presentatives who left Congress to go into the ebellion. Referred to the Committee on Political

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) reported, with amendent, the bill to enable the Atlantic and Pacific silroad Company to mortgage its road. The mendment strikes out everything beyond the more over to mortgage, Pascel. Mr. ANTRONY (Rep., R. I.) submitted the follow-ing resolution for an

INVESTIGATION INTO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS: Recoited, by the senate, the House concurrits a joint committee, constring of hye Sea not seven Representatives, be appoint one outy it shall be to inquire his motion of the late insurectionary States, so far gaussian execution of the laws and the savety es and property of citizens of the United Static have to report at any time the recuire of their stigation to Congress, with such recommendation and the savet commendation and season expedient and that save commendation and season expedient; and that save commendation the leave to report at any lim; the results of their institus to a Congress, with row, recommendations
where may doesn expedient; and that such commitstitus may doesn expedient; and that such commitoncuring the recess, take testimony, and visit at
eir discretion any portion of said States during the
cease of Courters, remained and public at any time
using the recess the results of their investigations in
the congressional confident fand.
Mr. Anythony explaining, that his resolution would
revoke for a fight investigating committee upon
which both Holyas would be topresented instead of
a Feecial committee of one branch, as proposed by
he House. Senators on both sides of the Chamber
would of course be represented on the committee.

uid of course be represented on the committee, er, Thrumbull (Rep., IR) suggested an increase the committee to seven Senators and nine Repre-nictives, and that the present Senate Committee investigate Southern affairs be included in the mer number.

ANTHONY accepted the suggestion, and the tion was mediced accordingly and adopted. Mr. Darnust accepted the suggestion, and the resolution was uncluded acceptingly and adopted.

Mr. Ronnurson (Rep., S. C.), from the Committee on Desbilides, reported, without amendment, his bill to relieve all persons except meaners of Congress and officers of the army and may who led their positions and aided the rebellion, from all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteents Amendment of the Constitution.

The unfailsed business being the Appropriation hill for

THE PAYMENT OF ABBITIONAL CLERKS and messengers is the pension office, and for other purposes, it was proceeded with.

Mr. Morsell (Rec., Vt.) moved as an amendment, the chanse providing for a public park in the city of Washington, which was omitted from the sundry civil service bill of last session by the conference nittee. Adoptel. Sawyen (Rep., S. C.) moved an amendment

or the payment of sundry persons acting as internal evenue officers in Southern States during the year 1807. Adopted.

Mr. Hamila (Rep., Mc.) moved an amendment repealing the law for the commencement of the first session of a new Congress on the 4th of March instead of in December. He said the exigurcies to meet which the extra session had been provided for ind passed away. Adopted.

At 215 o'clock P. M. the pending bitl was fald aside, and the Senate took up Mr. Anthony's resolution to

LIMIT THE EUSINERS OF THE SEASION

to legislation upon the South.

Mr. Anthony submitted his resolution in a modified form, as follows: That the Senate will consider at the present session Mr. SCREEN SREEC to exceed the shaws in Said States. Mr. SCREENER (Rec., Mass.) objected to the resolution in its present form. He was opposed to any adjournment until the Supplementary Civil Rights bill was disposed of. He proceeded to explain and advocate the bill as essential to closing the work of reconstruction. He thought Screeners comit not afford to go home until they had passed this measure. measure.
Unforce Mr. Summer had concluded, the Senate, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., held a brief executive session, and at 4 o'clock P. M. adjourned till to-morrrow.

House of Representatives. Mr. Burnen (Rep., Mass.) asked for unanimous

ensent to have printed his bill for the protection of he lives and property of loyal citizens. he House.

Mr. Elinaipon, at 12:20 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn. Negatived-S0 to 98.

Mr. Playr (Rep., Va.) offered a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act of 1862 to all

rine corps, and have been or shall be hone ischarged, so as to place them on the same foot-eg as to naturalization and citizenship. Passed -Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to adjourn. Negatived -- 83 o 102, Mr. Butten (Rep., Mass.) demanded the regular order of business, which was the calling of the States for bills and resolutions. He desired to in-troduce his bill for the protection of the lives and

Mr. Bolman Dem., Ind.) moved that the House ike a recess this 4 o'clock P. M. The question was, by year and mays, determined the negative.

Mr. Butturn again demanded the regular order.

Mr. Buttern again demanded the regular order, saving he simply wanted to introduce the oill inducated to the House.

Mr. Dawis (Rep., Mass.) asked that the House take up the joint resolution of the Senate just received providing for a committee to investigate the subject of Southern outrages.

The SPRAKEN replied that nothing was in order but the celling of the Sintes for bills and resolutions, commencing with Maine.

Mr. Garrierd (Rep., Oldo) appealed to Mr. Butler not to object to the taking up of a bill for printing the preliminary consist report.

Mr. Dawiss asked his colleague whether he would live way that he mirat ask to have a report printed.

Mr. Butler replied "No."

Mr. Farnsworth (Rep., Ill.) then expressed the hope that the Bouse would now adjourn. Agreed to, 101 to 80, and the House, in accordance with a previous decision, then adjourned to Monday next.

ome Items from Another Fellow Traveller

with Miss Nilsson.

Prom the Peorla (RI) Review, March 6.

Lem Wiley returned from Jacksonville last night. His description of traveling with the Nilsson troape is quite funty. Brignoll speaks italian: Strakosch, French; Nilsson, the lungnage of her native country. When they address Brignoll, they talk italian; when they speak to Strakosch, in French; and to Nilsson, in Swedish tongue. When the principal singers don't want the persons around them to understand them, they talk with Britanni in

Frence; and to Sisson, in Swedish tongue. When the principal singers don't want the persons around them to understand them, they talk with Brignoli in Italian. When they don't want Brignoli to understand them, they talk in English.

At Havann a poor man entered the car with a prir of white noice. Nieson bought them, and paid five dollars for them. Sie amused herself the rest of the way, allowing them to run over har dress.

Strakosci showed her all the attention possible. On the way down she complained of feeling tired, and watched him take up the car cushions and arrange her a bed. After about half an hour's work to complete him structure, and announced that it was ready. She thanked him, saying that she had no idea that he was taking will that trouble for her, as she had not the slightest desire to lie down.

She spoke of her purchase in Pooria, and that she intended to improve the place, and that it was a good investment any way, since the property would always be worth what she days for it. From what Wiley heard, he is findeded to think the elegant

I Lammermoor."
She found him in Cincinnati, where he was retachedly poor, but he was a Swede and appealed o her for assistance. She found out that he could olar the dute, though poorly. She accordingly amounted to Strakosch that she must have a flate nonneed to Strakosca that she must have a must accompaniment in order to size that piece; of course no one could play the flate except her new friend; consequently his services had to be engaged at a bendsome salary. All Strakosch could do was to put this piece in every programme and keep the old man playing every night in order to utilize him.

Who was Ben Wade's Wife's Uncle ?

Who was Ben Wude's Wife's Uncle & From the Chicago Republican.

Apropos of the rumor of ben Wade's sudden carielment through the timery decease of a wife's uncle or consin—we forget which—there comes to us, iron asource which we does entirely rehible, an explanation which puts an entirely different light on the matter. It leaves sturily oft Ben in possession of a comfortable sum, but quije changes the mode of its obtainment.

Our informant assures us that Mr. Wade has come into possession of a large amount of money recently, and beie's how it came to pass: During the war, Senator Chandler of Michigan obtained from the Secretary of War, for a Detroit firm, a very large and remunerative contract for raitroad iron, involving several minions of dolars, and leaving a margin of troft sufficient for three large "shares."

The arrangoment was that this latter was the sufficient of the sum of the states of the sufficient of the sum of the su

the contract, and knew nothing of his silent partner-ship until the work was completed and the money at his service. Chandler and Wade were men, as they have been sinta, very intlinate and warmly at-tached friends, and as a manifestation of sincers and aubsumfail regard, the Michigan Senator allowed sturdy old Beu to come in "on the ground floor" in this important matter.

# FRANCE AND HER ENEMIES.

GERMANS MAY RETURN, BUT MUST BE SOCIALLY EXCLUDED.

Orleans Evacuated by the Prussians-Death of the Eldest Son of Victor Huge Napos less Expected at Dover-The Reorgani-

LONDON, March 17 .- Orleans has been evaenated by the Germans. Messrs. Sykes, Swinburn, and Johnson, of the American ambulances, thee een presented with the cross of the Legion of Honor. It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the city of Mulhouse back to Prance for two undred millions of francs. Charles Hugo, jeidest son of Victor Hugo, died in France yesterday, ta

is forty-fifth year. The Times' special despatch from Paris, 18th, ays the Government will attempt to-night

TO SURIRISE THE THIRTY CANNON held by the insurgents in the Place de la Vorges. A company of the National Guard on duty there bas promised to assist the undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any longer. M. Baude and the other French negotiators go to Brussels on Friday evening, and the negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace will probably open on Moaday."

NAPOLEON EXPECTED AT DOVER. The ex-Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial are at Dover to-day to meet the ex-Emperor Napoon, who is expected there at two o'clock this af-

The Emperor William arrived at Weimar yesterday. He was met by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and a brilliant staff at Eisenach, and by the Duchess, as well as by a great crowd of people at Weimar Staion. The reception was very enthusiastic.

GERMANS RETURNING TO PARIS. Pauts, March 17 .- The journals unanimously eprecate violence toward Germans returning to their residences in Paris, but urge their social ex-

depretate violence toward cermans returning to their residences in Paris, but urge their social exclusion. Difficulties have arisen between the Germans and French relative to some of the details of the convention of the Hith of March.

The members of the National Guards have been invited to call at THE AMERICAN LEGATION to receive each five france in money or a pound of tubecco, from the subscriptions made in America for the relief of sufferers in France. A meeting of the officers and subsiterns of the National Guards of Montmartre has been sammoned for the purpose of signing an address, resolving on the exection of their own chief, in the person of Monotti Garibaldi. Non-signers are denounced as traitors, but there have as yot been but few signatures.

It is said that all naturalizations within the last six months are to be declared void. Gen. Faldherbe, though if, has submitted to the Government a plan for the

REGRIANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Rentes are to be bought up extensively by the Government, with a view to sustaining the credit of the nation in view of the new ions. Gen. United is a candidate for the Assembly us.

Gen. Uhrich is a candidate for the Assembly at THE ENSUING ELECTIONS to fill vacancies from Paris. The vacancies in the Assembly are mostly from Aisuce and Lorraise, where there is great rivalry at present among popular inen for the votes of the electors. The Assembly has appointed a committee of forty-five to report upon the state of the invaded departments. The Mayors of arrondi-sements are required to state will costs incurred, and specify all outrages committed by the Germans, and to describe the resources remaining at their disposal, and the prospects of the harvest. PATAL EXPLOSION OF A CARTETOGE FACTORY.

A certridge factory has exploded at Chaucey, Eighteen persons were killed and forty wounded. The journals complain that the Prusskans are at depredating upon the inhabitants, and urge re-

pristis.
The Debate says: "Before we can forget that the Germans are enemies we must coare for their extensions we must coare to FIND THEM THIEVES,
If after their extention they casnot comprehend that they ought not to return to France, we have the right to stretch a cordon which will geaused them from France society."
The other papers talk in a similar strain, saying, "there can be no friendship while the Germans are in France."

PRENCH GUNS RETURNED. The Pressians have returned to the French au-thorities 12 000 Chausepot guns. Disorders continue, but are not of an alarming nature.

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Sr. Petenshung, March 17.—The Invalide Rises publishes a letter recently sent to the Czar by the Emperor William, who says:

"To-day, at the review near Parls, I remembered our united armies approaching Parls after hard fighting under the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia."

Prussia."

The letter also expresses the pleasure of his Majesty at the acceptance by the Czar of the colonelcy of the First Prussian Guard.

THE DOGS OF TENNESSEE.

Frankliu in a Turmoit-Williameon County Divided on the Dog Tax-The Scene of Schoffeld's Victory under a New Light-How the Dogs Regard the Tax.

NASHVILLE, March 16 .- The residents of Frank be a tax on dogs living, moving, and having their being in and around that historic town. Nearly all the dogs are owned by poor people, as is the case in nearly all communities; and their suspicion is that the local authorities design either to ruin the impecunions element of the population or to unuidilate the various breeds of dogs dear to that part of the Tennessee heart which pulsates in patriotic Those who are rich in this world's goods-their in Takes who are rich in this world's goods—their inventory of wealth containing few or no items relative to the age, color, or estimated value of canino pets—seem to be generally in favor of the tax. One of these writes to the Franklin Review, and great length developes his reasons for supporting the proposed measure. He wants the Legislator to enset a dog law, and trusts that the Circuit Containing the proposed measure are thousands of hogs in his county which, tike

MR. GRELET'S DUG-BEARS.

the proposed measure. He wants the Legislature to enact a dog law, and trusts that the Circuit doors in his county which, like

MR GREELET'S DUG-BEARS,
the non-producers, add nothing to the wellth of the State; s.t. because many of these worthless dogs occupy themselves in killing sheep, "and for which liker is no redress, save the luxury of killing them." The writer adds that if this luxury is indulged in to the extent rendered necessary by the wholesale depredations of the mideight provines, the farmed's prouts will be too small to pay for summunition. Another reason given for supporting the measure is that the tax will increase the school fund, "and thus enable our Commissioners to offer extra feedities to the owners of these dogs to give their culldren the rudaments of learning, and which they will never do unless the meanns is drawn from them by some form of taxation."

This is all very well for the rich farmers who prefer to own sheep and to bring up children in the way they should go; but the dog owners should have something to say, and so should the dogs. The underlying principle of our Government is that there shall be no taxation without representation. What additional voice will be given to the dogs owners should have something to say, and so should the dogs. The underlying principle of our Government is that there shall be no taxation without representation.

What additional voice will be given to the dogs owners should the bill pass; And wint guarantee will the dogs have that their acquired right to life, linerity, and the pursuit of happiness shall be respected? That is the question.

The overturaling of the time-tionored cyalt system of Williamson county, which allowed every poer man to keep as many dogs as he chose, will have a disastrous effect at this stage of our political roubles. If the bill pass, and the file dog of Thannessee be externmented, what possible hope can the poor man have of political favor, seeing that by reason of his poverty he is no longer able to compete with richer men in

bark forever.

Speaking of bark, reminds me that Parson Brown-low, of knoxville, has given an opinion concerning the dog tax bill. He says that it was proposed in order to create a yeavy down South, which should drown the howls in New Hampshire.